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TOP LEVEL COMMAND CHANGES—President Johnson has named Adm. John S. McCain, Jr. (left) Commander in Chief, Pacific, to succeed retiring Adm. U.S. G. Sharp. The change will take place in July. He also named Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, Jr. (center), to succeed Gen. William C. Westmoreland as Commander, US Forces, Vietnam, and Commander, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. Gen. Abrams was formerly deputy to Gen. Westmoreland, who has been nominated to become Army chief of staff. Lt. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, presently commandant of the National War College, has been named deputy to Gen. Abrams. No date has been announced for the latter changes.

U.S. Moves Toward Gradual Take-over Of Major Part of War Effort by RVN

The arming of South Vietnamese forces with modern U.S. weapons is a step toward the gradual take-over of a major portion of the war effort by the Republic of Vietnam, Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford said April 11.

In his first press conference since taking office in March, Mr. Clifford said, "Now that the policy decision has been made to turn over gradually the major effort to the South Vietnamese, we are now starting to give them a degree of preference in our most modern weapons."

Mr. Clifford said formulation of long-range plans for the South Vietnamese take over of the war came during months of consultations between U.S. military and RVN leaders, adding, "I don't know that it (the decision) occurred on any one date.

"I noted a comment by President Thieu within the last week in which he stated that his hope was that sometime in the foreseeable future their forces could be developed to the point where they could start in and take over areas that our forces occupied so that our forces could be relieved and be drawn back. This is the program and that is the one we are looking toward."

The Defense Secretary stated he did not wish to suggest that there are any immediate plans for a general draw back of American forces. Instead, he visualized South Vietnamese forces replacing U.S. troops in combat areas when the ARVN forces are "ready."

Discussing the future role of U.S. troops in Vietnam, Mr. Clifford said it might be possible that American forces could be used elsewhere or be drawn back in reserve.

"There is going to have to be a

(Continued on Page 7)

President Calls 24,500 Reserves To Active Duty

President Johnson has ordered an estimated 24,500 reservists to active duty with 10,000 of these troops scheduled for deployment to South Vietnam, Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford announced April 11.

The additional 14,500 men will be used to strengthen the strategic reserve and will be available as replacements for Vietnam duty on an individual basis, Mr. Clifford said.

The President had announced a projected call-up of reserve units in his March 31 speech (C.D.—4/6/68) and Defense Department officials quickly followed Mr. Johnson's announcement with a statement April 1 that DOD was proceeding with plans for mobilization of reserves needed to help fill out the newly created Vietnam troop level of 549,500 men and to bolster strategic forces in the United States (C.D.—4/6/68).

Mr. Clifford said the estimated 24,500 men will come from 88 units of the Army, Navy and Air Force reserve components and notification of the mobilization was "now being sent to all units." He added that each man will have a minimum of 30 days' notice before reporting and will serve an active duty term not to exceed 24 months.

A detailed break down of the number of personnel and units being activated, provided by DOD officials later in the day, showed a total of 24,550 men will be called. Of that number, 20,034 will come from 76 units of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve; 1,028 from two units of the Naval Reserve, and 3,488 from 10 units of the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve.

(Continued on Page 3)

Top Air Force Officials Speak On Future Plans for Airpower

Secretary of the Air Force Harold Brown has noted a need for improved intratheater capability to move supplies from major air terminals to troops in the field. Speaking at the Air Force Association Convention in Atlanta, Ga., the secretary said the Air Force has under study a number of methods to accomplish initial deployment of units by air and then replenish them.

Satellite Supply Areas

As an example, he said, satellite supply areas can be established around a major airfield and serviced by new light intratheater transports (LIT) with either vertical or short take-off capability. This aircraft is scheduled to be available in the 1970s.

Another speaker at the convention, Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John P. McConnell said, "breakthroughs in operational capability will help us assure an adequate measure of military superiority for the difficult years ahead."

Gen. McConnell said that if it had not been for the expanding and employment of airpower, U.S. losses in men would have been far higher in Vietnam.

He said in accomplishment of the mission in Vietnam, "we have been evolving new equipment, new applications and new tactics which will greatly enhance our ability to deal with similar conflicts in the future, both politically and militarily.

Dramatic New Capabilities Needed

"Because of the demonstrated importance of airpower in limited conventional conflicts, we must strive for dramatic new orders of military capability in tactical and strategic airpower just as the C-5A will achieve in the airlift field," he added.

In a related area, Secretary Brown said, "Improved airlift will permit us to use our military power more effectively and at less cost. It provides us the choice of a smaller presence overseas in peacetime, reduces adverse balance of payments, and allows a central reserve of military forces to guard against any one of several contingencies.

"Our ability to move faster, and with more force, to distant places in the world does not mean that we will be looking for additional commitments. It does mean that we will be better able to use military force when we must act in defense of our interests.

"As we increase our ability to react rapidly, we can decrease the political and military risks and minimize the cost in lives . . ."

Secretary Brown talked about "dual-basing" of some Air Force units, noting "we will be able to move rapidly between home bases in the United States and overseas operational sites. In this way we can maintain much of our military power at home while fulfilling our overseas obligations.

International Expenditures Eased

"One benefit of dual-basing is that our international expenditures are lessened by locating U.S. military units, with their dependents, at home rather than abroad," he said.

"An ability to stage more of our military forces from the U.S. should not lead us to a return to the isolationism of the past. Our experience has taught us that a lack of preparedness and a reluctance to assume our responsibilities lead to a high ultimate price. In the nuclear era no great power can afford to play ostrich. Isolationism is not the disposition of forces, it is a state of mind. We should adopt our national policies by choice, and technology provides an extremely wide range of choices."

Gen. McConnell told the convention during the past three years great strides in airpower have been made by using or adapting existing equipment and components, and by developing new equipment utilizing on-the-shelf technology.

He added, "Particular progress has been made in munitions and their delivery. There have been marked improvements in accuracy, in all-weather operations and in night-time bombing and strafing. However, much work remains to be done in each of these three areas. In my opinion, we will truly reach a new order of overall military capability once we solve the manifold problems entailed in delivering aerial firepower right on the target, regardless of whether and to what extent the target may be obscured by clouds, darkness and such obstacles as a dense jungle canopy."

Two Deterrent Force Requirements

Regarding a deterrent force, Gen. McConnell said, "To remain as effective in the future as it has in the past, our nuclear deterrent must meet two requirements:

- We must possess a convincing capability to assure the destruction of any potential aggressor even after we have been subjected to a massive surprise attack.

- We must be able to limit the damage to our strategic strike forces as well as to our political and economic structure to such an extent that we will prevail as a nation while the aggressor will not."

The Air Force Chief of Staff said he believes very strongly that there will be a continuing and urgent need for a proper mix of manned and unmanned strategic weapon systems.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Call-up

(Continued from Page 1)

A further break down showed 13,633 men will come from 34 Army National Guard units; 6,401 from 42 Army Reserve units; 2,201 from three Air National Guard units, and 1,287 from seven Air Force Reserve units.

Strength figures for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve units were their authorized Table of Equipment (TOE) strengths, DOD officials said, adding that their actual strengths are "somewhat lower."

These units will be brought to TOE strength by calling an estimated 3,600 reservists from the Individual Ready Reserve Pool and will include only those men who have served less than two years on active duty. Army Lt. Gen. Charles W. G. Rich, Chief of the Office of Reserve Components, later said these personnel will be men who have served only their six-month active duty training and are not assigned to a specific reserve unit.

Defense Department officials said strength figures for the Air Force and Navy units "are current actual strengths. Not all these men will report for duty, since those with less than six months remaining service on the date of their unit's reporting to active duty will be excused from the call. The units will be brought to full strength through volunteers and fillers from the active forces."

Gen. Rich said the actual date for units to report to their "home station" is May 13 except for those personnel in the 3,600-man Individual Ready Reserve Pool who may receive their 30-day notification within the next one to three weeks after unit commanders had determined through a "people and things" inventory just how many men they will need to bring their units to full strength. This means, the general said, that the reporting date for these personnel will come sometime after May 13.

In his first press conference since taking office March 1, Mr. Clifford said "this increment being called is to satisfy" the arrangement with Gen. William C. Westmoreland to provide the necessary support troops for the 11,000-man emergency force ordered to Vietnam by President Johnson.

MOBILITY REVIEW—The Honorable Paul R. Ignatius, Secretary of the Navy, watches a mobility review and static display at Camp Lejeune, N.C., with Brig. Gen. John E. Williams, commanding general, Force Troops (right), and Lt. Gen. Richard G. Weede, commanding general, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic.

Mr. Clifford added that the President "has not reached the decision as to whether he will call up any more reserves or not. But, of course, he retains the right to do so if it becomes necessary."

The Defense Secretary said mobilizations plans have had "no effect at all" on the present "peace feelers" between the U.S. and the North Vietnamese government. "We are proceeding as we proceeded before, to supply our commander in the field with the forces that he has told us . . . he needs."

He stated he does not believe the North Vietnamese will interpret the call-up as an escalation of the war, "because at the time the President made his offer to Hanoi . . . he announced at the same time, and contemporaneously with his offer, that these men were going to be called up. So they had full knowledge of that at the time he made the offer and at the time they gave their response."

In the April 1 announcement, DOD officials had stated the 27th Marine Regimental Landing Team would be replaced by an Army unit of equal strength composed entirely of reserve forces. Mr. Clifford, however, said in his April 11 press conference the Marines will be replaced sometime this summer by elements of the regular Army's 5th Mechanized Division.

Mr. Clifford would not predict what, if any, effect mobilization plans will have on draft calls for the remainder of 1968. "We are not able at this time to predict what the draft calls will be. They depend to a great extent upon the rate of enlistment and reenlistment. The draft calls will be maintained and they will be either increased or reduced, depending upon the rate of enlistment."

Rules for exemptions under the call-up for hardship, compassionate or sole surviving son situations will be the same as those which apply to the regular armed forces under existing regulations, Gen. Rich said. In any of these cases, he said, application for exemption must be filed on an individual basis with the unit commander during the 30-day call-up period.

Reserve personnel seeking a school deferment must also apply on an individual basis during the 30-day period. For college students, any deferment granted by the individual service will carry through only until the end of the current semester in which they were enrolled when they received orders. Personnel still in high school will be automatically deferred.

KOREA'S UNEASY ARMISTICE

The increasing number of terrorist acts committed in the Republic of Korea by North Korean raiders—566 incidents during 1967 which resulted in 153 casualties—and the seizure of the U.S.S. Pueblo *in international waters are the latest episodes in a pattern of aggression that Communist North Korea has followed since 1945. This pattern of attempted reunification by force, infiltration and harassment is presented below to emphasize the continuing threat it poses to peace in Asia, and to the economic and political growth of South Korea.*

Today's Threat

On January 26, 1968, the United States' Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, alerted the world organization to the latest moves in Communist North Korea's policy of aggression.

These were the attempted assassination of Park Chung Hee, President of the Republic of Korea, by North Korean infiltrators, and the seizure in international waters of the U.S.S. *Pueblo.*

Ambassador Goldberg requested the U.N. to consider and act on the threat to peace that these crimes posed. He pointed out that **"these two lines of action are manifestly parallel. Both stem from North Korea. Both are completely unwarranted and unjustified. Both are aimed against peace and security in Korea. Both violate the United Nations Charter, solemn international agreements and time-honored international law. And both pose a grave threat to peace in a country whose long search for peace and reunification in freedom has been the historic concern of the United Nations and my country."**

The U.N. and Korea

These acts of aggression are the latest in a pattern that goes back to the end of World War II.

In August 1945, an artificial boundary was created across the Korean peninsula at the 38th parallel to expedite the surrender of the Japanese forces to the Soviet and U.S. authorities.

By November 1947, the boundary had hardened into an iron curtain. Two years of negotiation by the United States with Soviet occupation authorities on the method of nationwide elections to establish an all-Korean government had produced no results.

Movement into and out of the northern zone, even for Koreans, was prohibited by the Soviet occupation authorities and for the first time in centuries the country was divided. Under Chinese control and later under Japanese occupation the Korean people had maintained their own culture, language and history, and had traveled freely throughout the peninsula.

A Commission established by the United Nations to supervise free elections to unify the country was also barred from entering North Korea.

Confining its efforts to the southern portion of Korea, which had been liberated and was controlled by the United States, the U.N. Commission supervised free elections. More than 90 percent of South Korea's registered voters went to the polls on May 10th, 1948, in spite of Communist-inspired riots and demonstrations.

Following approval of a constitution and election of a president, the Republic of Korea was proclaimed on August 15th, 1948. The United Nations recognized the Republic of Korea as the lawful government for the entire country. Diplomatic recognition by the United States and 74 other nations followed.

However, the Republic of Korea has never taken its rightful place in the United Nations because of Communist obstructions.

After infiltration and sabotage failed to bring about the downfall of the new Republic, Communist North Korea launched a war of aggression on June 25th, 1950.

The U.N. Commission reported from South Korea that the Communists had started the war without provocation. On the same day, the U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution which called for the immediate end of aggression and withdrawal of Communist forces.

Communist aggression against the Republic of Korea soon became a war against the U.N. as 16 member countries placed troops under a U.N. Command in answer to an appeal by the Security Council.

The U.N. forces pushed the aggressors back to the northern end of the peninsula. Only Communist China's massive intervention—an act also condemned by the U.N. —saved the North Koreans from defeat.

On June 23d, 1951, the Soviet representative in the Security Council proposed a cease-fire. After 2 years of negotiations, an armistice was signed by the U.N. Command, North Korea and Communist China on July 27, 1953.

It was followed by the Geneva Conference in April 1954. Communist representatives refused to agree to the U.N. proposal that it supervise free all-Korean elections and the establishment of a unified country. With those refusals, the Korean problem reverted to the world body.

Through the U.N. Command in Korea, negotiations to work out a settlement in accordance with the U.N. recommendations have been carried out for the past 16½ years.

In more than 260 meetings, the Communist delegates have steadfastly refused to consider a U.N. role in the reunification of the Korean nation and the signing of a permanent peace treaty.

Today, an uneasy armistice prevails, violated daily by Communist infiltrators.

The Two Koreas

The mountainous Korean peninsula of little more than 85,000 square miles is now divided into the Republic of Korea (South Korea), with an estimated population of 30 million living in its 38,000 square miles, and North Korea. Approximately 13 million people live under communism in the North's 47,000 square miles.

The partition of the country also split a closely integrated economy.

North Korea had two-thirds of all industry, 90 percent of the hydroelectric power and practically all of the coal, iron and mineral deposits.

South Korea had approximately three-fourths of the population and 75 percent of the agriculture. About 23 percent of the land in South Korea was arable.

While the Republic of Korea adopted a democratic form of government, Communist North Korea developed into a totalitarian state, tightly controlled by a dictator—Premier Kim Il Sung. Placed in power by Soviet occupation authorities in 1945, he consolidated his position until today he is the Premier, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

The Communist regime, backed by military force, ruthlessly collectivized the peasant's land and nationalized industry.

Economic growth in the Communist North has been slow. War damage, together with imbalances in the economy which resulted from the regime's emphasis on the quick development of heavy industry, have caused shortages of consumer goods and basic foodstuffs. Economic aid from the Communist giants—China and Russia—has been a trickle since Kim refused to take sides in their ideological dispute.

By declining to be drawn into the ideological argument, the Communist premier has been able to concentrate on his primary goal—the reunification of the entire peninsula under communism.

In the early 1960s, observers felt that the regime's policy of waiting for political and economic instability in the South to create a demand for reunification had been laid aside for one of increased belligerence and harassment.

South Korea

Under its popular President, Park Chung Hee, who was first elected to that post in October 1963 and re-elected in May 1967, South Korea has made tremendous economic gains. U.S. economic aid, which amounted to about $3.5 billion since 1954, had formed a solid base for growth. In 1967 alone, South Korea's gross national product increased by more than 8.5 percent.

Exports jumped from $87 million in 1963 to more than $350 million in 1967. Significantly, 62 percent of the 1967 exports were processed industrial products.

Foreign investments were also flowing into the Republic of Korea, where a labor force with a high literacy rate of 95 percent was available.

Asian experts feel that the Communist North Korean threat of aggression may have been an effort to disrupt economic growth in South Korea and aimed also at aiding North Vietnam by forcing the recall of the 49,000 South Korean soldiers and marines serving in South Vietnam.

Both President Park and the U.N. Command in South Korea are aware that they face a formidable foe. North Korea has approximately 375,000 men under arms, the majority of them deployed along the 151-mile demilitarized zone. Soviet aid has equipped the 20,000-man Air Force with approximately 500 jet aircraft.

The North Korean Navy, which was instrumental in seizing the U.S.S. *Pueblo*, has a fleet of high-speed boats that are used to land terrorist groups along the South Korea coast. Their mission: establishment of guerrilla camps and the assassination of South Korean leaders.

However, Kim's oft-repeated call to action—"reunification of the fatherland in our generation"—has had no response whatsoever from the South Koreans. More than 4 million refugees who fled the Communist North, as well as the free people of the South, are well aware of the threat that communism poses for them.

Of the 345 North Korea infiltrators killed or captured in 1967, an estimated 89 percent were turned in to South Korean authorities by ordinary citizens.

The Threat Ahead

The threat to peace that North Korean aggression and violations of the 1953 armistice have posed over the years cannot be minimized.

In February 1968, then-Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara summed up what the future may hold for peace in Korea by stating that ". . . we must anticipate that North Korea's aggressive activities, both along the demilitarized zone and further south, will persist and perhaps intensify in the months ahead."

"The North Koreans are fully aware," he added, "that as the Republic of Korea grows stronger, their chances of achieving control over the entire peninsula diminish."

Today, in the Republic of Korea, a watchful and united people stands ready to meet the threat ahead.

Adm. Sharp Testifies on Policy Of Communist China in Asia

Communist China continues to pursue a policy dedicated to the total elimination of U.S. influence in Asia while attempting to extend its own sphere of influence in that troubled area, Adm. U. S. Grant Sharp, Commander in Chief, Pacific, said April 9 before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Testifying in support of the Military Assistance Program, Adm. Sharp told the committee that "despite internal turmoil, China has continued to modernize its armed forces and expand the logistic base to support those forces.

"At the same time, it has allocated a substantial portion of its limited resources to the further development of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles for their delivery."

These continuing developments, he said, indicate that the U.S. and its Pacific allies must maintain defenses in a "high stage of readiness for the foreseeable future.

"On China's northern flank, we have an increasingly belligerent communist regime in North Korea . . . on the southern flank, we have North Vietnam aggressively testing the feasibility of so-called 'Wars of National Liberation,' a strategy championed by the Communist Chinese. We must meet this challenge successfully to convince the communists of its ultimate futility."

Adm. Sharp said the U.S. cannot and should not attempt to meet and contain these multiple threats solely with its own resources, and that while the U.S. can provide the major air and naval forces for an adequate deterrent, "the manpower and resources that our allies can make available are at least equally important.

"Unfortunately, with the exception of Japan, the national economies of our Asian allies severely limit the resources they can devote to the maintenance and modernization of their forces. Their military capabilities depend heavily on United States assistance."

South Korea, the admiral said, must maintain a strong defensive posture in order to meet the threat of conventional attack and subversive activities from both North Korea and the Communist Chinese.

It must be remembered, he added, that officially the Korean War is not over. "The North Korean Army and Air Force are deployed in such a manner that an attack into South Korea could be initiated with a minimum of advance warning. Additionally, the Chinese Communists could reinforce rapidly the North Koreans with substantial ground and air support.

"While the conventional threat is substantial, probably the most immediate threat to South Korea's security is North Korea's campaign of terrorism, infiltration, and raids across the demilitarized zone."

These overt activities by the North Koreans have been sharply expanded during the past year, Adm. Sharp said, resulting in an increasing number of South Korean and American casualties.

"This campaign of intensified belligerency, publicly announced by the Premier of North Korea, has been highlighted by the attempt to assassinate President Park and the seizure of the USS Pueblo in January 1968."

It is necessary, therefore, he said, that through the Military Assistance Program the U.S. provide South Korea with a "modest contribution" in military hardware and training that will enable the Republic of Korea to maintain its own deterrent to the threat from the North with a minimum of in-country U.S. forces.

Adm. Sharp said that compared with the tremendous resources the U.S. has committed in Vietnam, the proposed Military Assistance Programs for the defense of South Korea and other U.S. allies in the Pacific are modest but essential for a secure and stable Far East.

Adm. U.S. G. Sharp

Secretary Clifford Heads U.S. Delegation to NATO Nuclear Planning Meeting

Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford headed a five-man U.S. delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Nuclear Planning Group meeting in the Hague, April 18-19.

Composed of representatives from Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, the NATO Nuclear Planning Group was scheduled to review progress in the field of nuclear planning, with emphasis on tactical nuclear weapons and the implications for NATO Europe of recent developments in ballistic missile defense.

Other members of the U.S. delegation were Ambassador Harlan Cleveland, permanent U.S. representative to the North Atlantic Council; Paul C. Warnke, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs; Air Force Lt. Gen. George S. Brown, Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Eugene V. McAuliffe, Director, NATO and Atlantic Political-Military Affairs, Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State.

VETERAN AT WORK—An Air Force F-100 Supersabre fires streams of rockets toward an enemy position in South Vietnam. The 15-year-old fighter-bomber is carrying a large share of the close air support and supply interdiction load against the enemy in South Vietnam. Pilots of the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing recently registered their 30,000th combat sorties of the Vietnam war.

Mobilized Units of AF Reserve, ANG Receive Praise for Response, Readiness

Air Force Vice Chief of Staff Gen. Bruce K. Holloway has praised the rapid response and combat readiness of Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units mobilized by Presidential order in late January.

Speaking before an Air Force Reserve Forces Seminar in Atlanta, Ga., in early April, Gen. Holloway said although the call-up "was almost without warning," in 36 hours more than 98 percent of the reservists and guardsmen had reported for duty and the remainder were accounted for.

"Twenty-four hours after the mobilization order went out, C-124 units of the Air Force Reserve were flying airlift missions in the MAC system."

Pointing to the units' combat readiness, Gen. Holloway said that as of March 22, the five activated Reserve Military Airlift squadrons had flown 193 missions, 68 of them to Southeast Asia.

Tactical Air Command inspectors found the guard's reconnaissance units had some minor equipment shortages but were not far behind the active tactical fighter units with which they were compared, Gen. Holloway said.

Like the equipment, he added, the men were also combat ready. "The Air Force Surgeon General's Office had anticipated that about two percent of the people in the activated units would be rejected for medical reasons. The rejection rate was less than one percent."

Gen. Holloway also praised the work of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units that have, without being mobilized, contributed a great deal to the nation's air defense commitment.

"Reserve and Air National Guard units that were not mobilized in January have flown more than 30 million ton miles and 26 million passenger miles of airlift since the first of the year, much of it to Southeast Asia. Aircrews and support personnel made most of this great contribution voluntarily — on time taken from their civilian occupations and free time."

The ANG, Gen. Holloway said, has handled off-shore aeromedical evacuation in the continental United States, provided a large portion of Air Force participation in joint training exercises, furnished communications experts to supplement active forces, and flown air refueling missions.

Take-over

(Continued from Page 1)

period of testing to ascertain whether such a system will work. But it seems to me that it is the ultimate aim that we have for a final determination there; that is, work ourselves into a posture where the South Vietnamese will take over the war."

Mr. Clifford said he believes the program is "part and parcel" of President Johnson's decision to place a limitation of 549,500 on the U.S. troop level in Vietnam at this time.

He pointed out that Gen. Creighton V. Abrams, who will replace Gen. William C. Westmoreland as MACV commander later this year, "has spent a good part of the last year in working with the ARVN forces." Gen. Abrams, the Defense Secretary said, discussed the needs of the South Vietnamese forces to bring them to their "highest level of combat efficiency and effectiveness" with the President at "some length" a few weeks ago.

Further, Mr. Clifford said, President Thieu recently announced that the South Vietnamese government is calling up 135,000 additional men for service in the ARVN. "They all have to be armed. This is another reason why we are increasing the weapons that we are delivering to South Vietnamese."

Part of the plan is to increase the supply of M-16 rifles for ARVN forces. In addition, "a certain type of mortar, an improved type . . ." is being sent to South Vietnamese troops along with "a type of communication equipment they have needed very badly," and greater assistance in helicopter support, Mr. Clifford said.

FX, VFAX Engine Proposals Sought

The Air Force Systems Command's Aeronautical Systems Division has issued requests for proposals to initiate engine development for the Air Force FX advanced tactical fighter aircraft and the Navy VFAX air superiority fighter.

Answers to the RFPs, issued April 8 to the General Electric Co., Allison Division of the General Motors Corp., and Pratt & Whitney Division, United Aircraft Corp., are due in 60 days.

AF Lists Objectives Of Officer Promotion Program for FY 69

The Air Force announced in April its long-range objectives in the fiscal year 1969 Officer Temporary Promotion Program are to increase promotional opportunities and to put promotions on a predictable basis so officers can take a five-year look at their futures.

The program's immediate objectives, according to the Air Force, are to:

- Select the best qualified officers needed to satisfy grade requirements;
- Provide incentive by offering reasonable opportunity of advancement for dependable performers at the predicted service experience points and in percentages comparable to preceding and succeeding eligibles;
- Recognize exceptional officers and permit their accelerated promotion (second zone);
- Eliminate least qualified officers, and
- Satisfy applicable statutory provisions.

One new point in the FY69 program is the accelerated promotions of first lieutenants to captain. Promotions at this level will be advanced by six months and take place during the period of May 1 to June 14. This new rule provides for promotion for officers with three years' creditable promotion service.

In field grade promotions, the year group eligibles in the primary zone are: 1948 for colonel, 1952 for lieutenant colonel and 1958 for major.

Selection board dates and projected selections are:

- To colonel (50 percent primary, 15 percent secondary) Nov. 4, with 878 selections;
- To lieutenant colonel (75 percent primary, 7½ percent secondary) Sept. 16, with 2,755 selections, and
- To major (90 percent primary, 5 percent secondary) July 8, with 4,212 selections.

Another facet of the FY69 program is promotion of field grade officers on the first of the month rather than on the 20th, beginning in July.

DOD Civil Rights Staff Schedules Tour of Installations in Europe

A top-level Department of Defense civil rights staff has scheduled a fact-finding tour of European installations May 5-24, "to assess and evaluate implementation of DOD and Military Department policies and programs in the areas of equal opportunity and equal treatment."

Headed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Rights and Industrial Relations Jack Moscowitz, the study group will look into the following major points:

- Installation populations and location of quarters in terms of both military personnel and dependents;
- Off-base areas of concern such as housing, dependent education, military participation in all education programs, the use and enjoyment of public accommodations including recreational and transportation facilities, relations between civilian police and Negro and other minority group military personnel, and
- On-base areas of concern such as communication on the manner in which racial policy is disseminated and complaints handled, the pattern and distribution of on-base housing, assignment and promotion of Negro and other minority group personnel within the military occupational specialties, opportunities for and participation in training and educational programs by military personnel and their dependents, the use and enjoyment of recreational facilities, and on-base employment opportunities for military dependents.

DEFENSE AWARD — The Air Force Academy has named retired Gen. Carl Spaatz, first Air Force Chief of Staff, winner of the 1968 Thomas D. White National Defense Award. Gen. Spaatz, who was appointed Air Force Chief of Staff in 1947, was selected from 14 nominees by major Air Force commands and operating agencies. The award is to be presented May 4.

DOD Joint Civilian Orientation Conference Slated to Begin April 24 at Coronado, Calif.

Seventy civilians, representing a geographic and occupational cross section of the nation, have accepted Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford's invitation to participate in the 38th Joint Civilian Orientation Conference.

Scheduled for April 24 through May 2, the conference is a direct effort by the Defense Secretary to allow the conferees to see how the Department of Defense operates. The conferences, started in 1948, are conducted one or more times each year.

A cross-country tour of defense installations, the conference will begin in Coronado, Calif., where conferees will see the Navy Amphibious Base there before boarding the USS Constellation to observe carrier operations.

The group will also tour the Ballistic and Space Missile facilities at Vandenberg AFB, Calif.; be briefed on North American Air Defense programs at NORAD headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colo.; observe demonstrations at the Army's Infantry Center, Ft. Benning, Ga.; tour space facilities at the Air Force's Eastern Test Range in Florida; observe a Marine amphibious landing and assault on a fortified position at Camp Lejeune, N.C., and attend briefings with senior DOD officials at the Pentagon.

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